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The role of the diamond quartet in curbing China's rise

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Abstract

The diamond quartet (Quad) including the US, Australia, Japan, and India, is committed to working together to ensure a free Indo-Pacific region. In response, China said the Quartet was a tool to contain Beijing's rise and provoke confrontation. The founding goal of the member states was to maintain a rules-based security order in the Indo-Pacific region. The Diamond Quartet leaders stressed that the group was not targeting any particular country. However, Beijing views the diamond quartet as an anti-China alliance. Since its establishment, the countries in the diamond quartet have

all operated individually. It was not until 2019 that these four countries had their first ministerial meeting. And it was not until February 13, 2021, after 14 years of establishment, that the heads of the Governments of the Quad countries came together in the framework of a conference to outline strategic goals in the coming time. The Diamond Quartet is considered the best mechanism for the US to contain China. However, making this mechanism work most effectively is not an easy task.

Keywords: The Diamond Quartet, Restraining the Rise, China

1. Introduction to Research Issues

Although never considered a formal alliance, the Quad is seen as a group of common interests among leading democracies. This mechanism opens the door to leading a strong partnership based on values in the Indo-Pacific, for not only the US, India, Japan and Australia but also countries share the same opinion. The Quartet not only plays an important role in containing China, but you have a bigger role to play. The Quartet's first collective action was in response to the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami, specifically to provide disaster response aid in Indonesia. Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe proposed a formal plan for the Quad during his first term in 2006. However, Mr. Abe's short reign in power and Australia and India's fears of tension Their direct relationship with the Chinese side caused the group to take little concrete action beyond a 2007 meeting on the sidelines of ASEAN's annual meeting and a joint naval exercise in September of the same year. Australia was invited to exercise Malabar in 2007 as a non-permanent partner.

Things are very different after a decade. In October 2017, when Mr. Abe returned to power in Tokyo, then-US Secretary of State Rex Tillerson and then-Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Aso proposed reviving the Security Quadrilateral Dialogue. The second official meeting of the Quartet took place in November 2017, once again on the sidelines of ASEAN's annual meeting. Since then, the foreign ministers of the Quartet have met three times, in 2019, 2020 and most recently in February 2020 with the participation of Foreign Minister Antony Blinken. US national security adviser Jake Sullivan also emphasized that the Quad is a fundamental factor for the US position in the Indo-Pacific. The real test for the Quad, though, is how to truly uphold the rule of law and stability in Asia. There are four areas where Australia, India, Japan and the United States can work together to advance common interests and promote peace and prosperity in the Indo-Pacific.

The first is maritime security. China's unreasonable claims have fueled instability in the East and South China Seas for many years. With the illegal construction and militarization of islands and rocks in the East Sea, repeatedly intruding into the waters surrounding the Senkaku Islands, which Japan manages but China also claims and calls Diaoyu, Beijing has raised tensions in the region. A new maritime law that allows China's coast guard to use weapons against foreign ships could also raise the risk of armed confrontation. With their naval strength, the Quartet countries can take the lead in promoting maritime security cooperation in the region, enhancing information sharing, regularly conducting maritime patrols, freedom of common navigation in international waters, while preventing China from threatening other countries in the region.

The second area where the Quartet can work together is supply chain security. The Quad countries are among the world's largest economies and are the most important trading partners. China's delay in shipping personal protective equipment made by US companies in China and its threat to block US access to the pharmaceutical market amid the Covid-19 pandemic are

alarm bells about the danger to the global supply chain. This shows the urgency to reduce dependence on China in the supply chain of goods. Widely trusted allies and partners in the region need to work together to build secure supply chains and prevent China from taking advantage of the tools of bullying it enjoys. Technology cooperation is the third area. While all four countries are lagging behind China in the 5G race, the Quad countries should be able to focus on developing next-generation telecommunications technology and expanding options beyond China. The Quad could also leverage the diversity of its member states to promote diplomacy between leading democracies and other countries in the Asia region. For example, Japan has traditionally maintained good relations with countries such as Cambodia, Myanmar and others, while both India and Australia have deep ties with many countries in Asia and Oceania, where in which the US has little presence.

To deal with China, another factor is also very important, which is the cooperation mechanism with regional organizations such as the East Asia Summit, ASEAN and the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, bringing the region's largest democracies together to promote cooperative action among countries with a shared vision of a free, open and prosperous Indo-Pacific can bring best chance to contain China's growing influence in Asia.

2. Overview of the diamond quartet

2.1 The role of the diamond quartet

After the meeting, the sides issued a joint statement affirming the partnership in the Indo-Pacific. The joint statement stated that the leaders of Australia, India, Japan and the United States reaffirmed their commitment to the partnership in the free and open Indo-Pacific region, the foundation for security and shared prosperity. The statement affirmed that cooperation between the four countries has remained unchanged since the last meeting six months ago, despite the increase of the Covid-19 epidemic, the acceleration of the climate crisis and the worsening of regional security. more complicated than ever.

Leaders of the Quartet reaffirmed the promotion of an open, free and rules-based order based on international law and without coercion and underpinning security and prosperity in the Indo-Pacific. These countries declare to fight for the rule of law, freedom of navigation and overflight, peaceful settlement of disputes, democratic values and territorial integrity of nations. Leaders of the Quartet reaffirmed their support for ASEAN unity and centrality and ASEAN's Indo-Pacific Vision and welcomed the Indo-Pacific Cooperation Strategy. of the European Union.

For the fight against Covid-19, the Quartet leader welcomed India's announcement to resume exports of Covid-19 vaccines including to COVAX from October 2021. Japan will continue to help regional partners vaccine sector through the Covid-19 crisis emergency response loan of up to \$3.3 billion.

Australia will support 212 million USD to help buy vaccines for Southeast Asia and the Pacific. In addition, Australia will also provide \$219 million to help coordinate the quartet's vaccine delivery efforts in these regions. The Quartet countries will also strengthen scientific and technical cooperation in the areas of clinical trials and genomic surveillance to accelerate efforts to end the pandemic early and build a better security system. medical. The Quartet will also conduct joint pandemic preparedness

exercises in 2022.

In the area of climate, the Quartet is committed to working together to maintain the temperature limits set by the Paris Agreement on climate change and to pursue efforts to limit the increase in global temperature to below zero. 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial times. The Quartet countries intend to update or communicate their Nationally Determined Contributions at COP26 and welcome countries that have completed the update of their Nationally Determined Contributions. The Quartet countries will coordinate diplomatic activities to increase global ambitions including mobilizing key partners in the Indo-Pacific region. The four countries will work together to rebuild resilient and responsible clean energy supply chains and strengthen the Alliance for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure and Climate Information Systems. The joint statement said the Quartet countries jointly promote the deployment of secure, transparent and open 5G networks. The Quartet is mapping the supply chain of critical technologies and fuels including semiconductors and affirming its commitment to secure, diverse and resilient critical technology supply chains, recognizing the importance of transparent and market-oriented government policy and support measures. The Quartet publishes Principles of Design, Development, Governance and Use of Technology that hope to guide not only the region but the whole world towards high-standard, open and responsible innovation duty.

The "Quad" group includes the world's largest economies and has great military power and potential in the region and the world, so its moves will greatly affect the multilateral cooperation relationship. global diversity. However, the "Quartet" is not a "second NATO" or "Asian NATO" as some would like to say. In fact, the "Four" has also had many concerns and discussions about the situation in the East and South China Seas and challenges from China. It is understandable, because China has a border dispute in the Kashmir region, the Himalayas with India, disputes over territorial waters in the Senkaku/Diaoyu area with Japan and has many conflicts of interest with the US and Australia. and neighboring countries as well as international maritime shipping in the East Sea. Therefore, the formation and strengthening of the "Quad" group is part of the US global strategy, not only to contain and deal with China's rise as the Beijing government said, "they form QUAD block is to fight China".

2.2 The goal of the diamond quartet

The goal of forming the Quad is to maintain a rules-based security order in the Indo-Pacific region. Quad leaders stressed that the group is not targeting any particular country. However, Beijing views the diamond quartet as an anti-China alliance. Since its establishment, the countries in the diamond quartet have all operated individually. It was not until 2019 that these four countries had their first ministerial meeting. And it was not until February 13, 2021, after 14 years of establishment, that the heads of the Governments of the four "Quad" countries came together in the framework of a conference to outline strategic goals in the coming time. In the Joint Statement issued, the "Diamond Quartet" set out the goal of "resolving regional and global issues of mutual concern, exchanging views on practical areas of cooperation to maintain a free, open and inclusive Indo-Pacific".

2.3 Cooperation within the framework of the diamond quartet

The completion of the cooperation institution is also something that the "quad" conference held at the end of 2020, with the participation of the foreign ministers of these four countries, also discussed. "Initially, the "quad" was a military cooperation aimed at deterring Chinese aggression. But currently, the "quad" is focusing on coordinating the supply of Covid-19 vaccines to countries, to deal with the strategy of "vaccine diplomacy" that China is pursuing," said Dr. Nagao.

Recently, Beijing is said to be using the Covid-19 vaccine as a "diplomatic weapon" to influence many countries around the world. Therefore, the vaccine production plan this time of the "quad" can be understood to "counter" China's strategy.

"Besides, this group has a series of other issues that need to be coordinated, such as how to ensure the supply of rare earths - which have an important position for many high-tech industries, but are heavily dependent on natural resources. Supplied from China. Or countries need to ensure that the production supply chain does not depend on China," said Dr. Nagao, adding: "All these economic issues have a great impact on the military. China is modernizing its military, and the process is heavily dependent on economic development. The more economic resources Beijing has, the more opportunities Beijing has to increase its military power. So now, the "quad" is seeking to constrain resources for China's military development. "Of course, military cooperation is also promoting the coordination of the "quad". And military cooperation also needs to institutionalize the strategy. For example, these four countries are jointly developing long-range strike capabilities with missiles and smart bombs that can reach a range of up to 2,000 km. Currently, the US has these weapons and now Japan, Australia and India are developing them," said Dr. Nagao. And this summit of the "diamond quartet" is aiming to perfect the group's cooperative institution in many aspects.

3. Reality

On March 12, 2022 President Joe Biden chaired the first meeting of the Security Quadrilateral Dialogue (also known as the Quartet, the Diamond Quartet) with the leaders of Australia and India. and Japan. Making the Quad effectively will be Biden's most important task in Asia. But to do that will require a specific program built around common goals. Mr. Biden deals with an emerging China with more confidence than he did before the Covid-19 pandemic. This will make it more difficult for him to tackle a range of challenges in Asia, from maritime security to North Korea. Given such challenges, the Biden administration is right to continue the move from its predecessor Donald Trump in "reviving" the Diamond Quartet. According to information cited by the US media from a senior official in this country before the summit, the "quad" intends to provide 1 billion doses of Covid-19 vaccine to other countries in 2022. Besides that., the White House owner said that the Indo-Pacific should be guaranteed by international law and universal values so as not to be affected by oppressive acts. Combined with the moves of the US in the past time, this statement of President Biden can be interpreted as a message to China to criticize Beijing's disruptive and coercive behavior towards some people. Although their joint

statement did not mention China, the leaders of the Diamond Quartet "discussed the challenge posed by China, and they made it clear that none of them had any illusions about China," US National Security Adviser Jake Sullivan told reporters. All four leaders asserted that democracy can go beyond "autocracy". Just before this summit, the US government released interim guidance on its national security strategy. This strategy identifies China as the biggest geopolitical challenger, a vision that has breathed new life into the Diamond Quartet. Although never considered a formal alliance, the Quad is seen as a group of common interests among leading democracies. This mechanism opens the door to leading a strong partnership based on values in the Indo-Pacific, for not only the US, India, Japan and Australia but also countries share the same opinion. "Initially, the "quad" was a military cooperation aimed at deterring Chinese aggression. But currently, the "quad" is focusing on coordinating the supply of Covid-19 vaccines to countries, to deal with the strategy of "vaccine diplomacy" that China is pursuing," said Dr. Nagao.

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With their naval strength, the Quartet countries can take the lead in promoting maritime security cooperation in the region, enhancing information sharing, regularly conducting maritime patrols, freedom of common navigation in international waters, while preventing China from threatening other countries in the region. Widely trusted allies and partners in the region need to work together to build secure supply chains and prevent China from taking advantage of the tools of bullying it enjoys.

Technology cooperation is the third area. While all four countries are lagging behind China in the 5G race, the Quad countries should be able to focus on developing next-generation telecommunications technology and expanding options beyond China. The Quad could also leverage the diversity of its member states to promote diplomacy between leading democracies and other countries in the Asia region. For example, Japan has traditionally maintained good relations with countries such as Cambodia, Myanmar and others, while both India and Australia have deep ties with many countries in Asia and Oceania, where in which the US has little presence. To deal with China, another factor is also very important, which is the cooperation mechanism with regional organizations such as the East Asia Summit, ASEAN and the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation. Bringing the region's largest democracies

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In addition, this group has a series of other issues that need to be coordinated, such as how to ensure the supply of rare earths - which have an important position for many high-tech industries, but are heavily dependent on supply level from China. Or countries need to ensure that the production supply chain does not depend on China," said Dr. Nagao, adding: "All these economic issues have a great impact on the military. China is modernizing its military, and the process is heavily dependent on economic development. The more economic resources Beijing has, the more opportunities Beijing has to increase its military power. So now, the "quad" is seeking to constrain resources for China's military development. Of course, military cooperation is also promoting the coordination of the "quad". And military cooperation also needs to institutionalize the strategy. For example, these four countries are jointly developing long-range strike capabilities with missiles and smart bombs that can reach a range of up to 2,000 km. Currently, the US has these weapons and now Japan, Australia and India are developing them. And this summit of the "diamond quartet" is aiming to perfect the group's cooperative institution in many aspects.

In April, warships of the US - Japan - Australia - India navies conducted a three-day exercise in the Bay of Bengal. The exercise was conducted just two days after the US Secretary of Defense emphasized that the efforts of the members of the Diamond Quartet played an important role "in dealing with China's malign influence in the region." For its part, Beijing has repeatedly accused the appearance of the Diamond Quartet to contain China. Even Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi considers the Diamond Quad a "security threat" and "operates on the NATO model in the Indo-Pacific region". Tensions between the United States and China in the Western Pacific region continue to rise, as Beijing defends its absurd claims despite Washington's objections. During a maritime conference last week, officials from the US Navy and Coast Guard pledged to boost their presence in the Western Pacific. US officials protested China's introduction of a new rule requiring all foreign ships entering an area claimed by Beijing to register in advance their cargo information and ship number with the agency. The information that the four leaders of the Quartet met face-to-face at the White House was announced after a series of meetings between officials in President Biden's government and Chinese officials. Specifically, last week, President Biden also spoke by phone with Chinese President Xi Jinping. During the conversation, Mr. Xi told Mr. Biden that US-China relations were facing "serious difficulties" due to the policy Washington was taking towards Beijing. Dialogues between US Deputy Secretary of State Wendy Sherman with Ministers Wang Yi and Vice Minister Xie Feng in China in July ended in the context of the two countries maintaining tough positions.

In recent times, Mr. Biden has also repeatedly prioritized promoting relations with the Quartet, NATO and G7 to emphasize the US strategic plan to deal with China. Speaking in July regarding the withdrawal of US troops from Afghanistan, President Biden said maintaining military operations in Afghanistan "does not serve the interests of the United States. We need to focus on strengthening our core

strength to deal with future strategic competition from China and many other countries." On September 13, speaking at a hearing before the US House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee, Secretary of State Antony Blinken once again affirmed that there is nothing but strategic competitors like Russia and China, along with other countries. Enemies like Iran and North Korea want the US to drag on and get bogged down in the 20-year war in Afghanistan.

4. Solution

In 2007, the diamond quartet was established at the initiative of Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, with the support of Vice President Dick Cheney of the United States, Prime Minister John Howard of Australia and Prime Minister Manmohan Singh of India. The goal of forming the Quad is to maintain a rules-based security order in the Indo-Pacific region.

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Accordingly, QUAD affirms that international law, peace and security in the maritime domain are the foundation for the development and prosperity of the Indo-Pacific region. "We once again emphasize the importance of compliance with international law, especially reflected in the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), in response to challenges to the maritime order, rule of law, including in the South China Sea and the East China Sea," the statement read. The group said it will step up cooperation with countries in the region to improve their capacity to deal with issues such as illegal and unregulated fishing. "We agreed to increase maritime security assistance to our Indo-Pacific partners to increase their maritime domain awareness and capacity to develop offshore resources, ensuring freedom of navigation and overflight, as well as against challenges such as illegal fishing," Australian Foreign Minister Marise Payne said after the QUAD meeting.

In addition, QUAD is committed to cooperation on other issues such as response to the COVID-19 pandemic, cybersecurity and counter-terrorism. The group also criticized North Korea's recent missile launches in violation of UN resolutions. Responding to the QUAD meeting, China said that the group was only intended to contain Beijing. "This is a deliberate move aimed at causing confrontation and undermining international solidarity and cooperation," said Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman Zhao Lijian.

The centrality of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) was emphasized in the online meeting on February 18 of the foreign ministers of the US - Japan - India - Australia, also known as the 'Diamond Quartet'. This is the first quadrilateral security meeting since President Joe

Biden took office in January. Therefore, it attracted international attention about Biden's foreign policy, especially when QUAD was established. Understanding will play a key role in dealing with China's counterbalance in the Indo-Pacific region.

The Japanese press - which has supported QUAD since former prime minister Shinzo Abe - emphasized the importance of QUAD. Foreign Minister Motegi described the hour-and-a-half hour meeting as "particularly in-depth discussion", as top diplomats from the four countries discussed current challenges from Myanmar, the East China Sea and the South China Sea. East, North Korea situation, COVID-19 pandemic to climate change.

The US State Department said the foreign ministers after the meeting agreed to hold ministerial meetings at least once a year as well as other levels to "strengthen cooperation and promote an Indian Ocean region". - The Pacific is free and open, and supports freedom of navigation and territorial integrity.

According to the Nikkei report, the US also noted that "the parties reaffirmed their mutual support for ASEAN centrality" - a point that is understood to expand QUAD's cooperation with ASEAN. In a phone call with Indonesian Foreign Minister Retno Marsudi this week, US Secretary of State Blinken also mentioned "the key role of ASEAN centrality to the Indo-Pacific". Japanese Foreign Minister Motegi himself also said that QUAD will deepen cooperation with ASEAN, the Pacific region as well as Europe. This information makes many people think of China, when Beijing has continuously made assertive and provocative moves in the South China Sea. Rand Corp analyst Derek Grossman, a longtime researcher on the QUAD framework, said the content of the QUAD meeting was an "open secret" because China "has been the main driver of recent QUAD collaborations". Mr. Biden deals with an emerging China with more confidence than he did before the Covid-19 pandemic. This will make it more difficult for him to tackle a range of challenges in Asia, from maritime security to North Korea. Given such challenges, the Biden administration is right to continue the move from its predecessor Donald Trump in "reviving" the Diamond Quartet.

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The Quad could also leverage the diversity of its member states to promote diplomacy between leading democracies and other countries in the Asia region. For example, Japan has traditionally maintained good relations with countries such as Cambodia, Myanmar and others, while both India and Australia have deep ties with many countries in Asia and Oceania, where in which the US has little presence. To deal with China, another factor is also very important, which is the cooperation mechanism with regional organizations such as the East Asia Summit, ASEAN and the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation. Bringing the region's largest democracies together to promote cooperative action among countries with a shared vision of a free, open and prosperous Indo-Pacific can bring best chance to contain China's growing influence in Asia.

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